Human Autonomy Teaming Measures

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Space Act Agreement with NASA Ames HAT Lab

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Human-Autonomy Teaming

- How can autonomy best work with humans?
 - Have the qualities of a good team member
- How can these qualities be measured?
 - Use human teaming measures
 - Crew ResourceManagement





Category	Element	Behavior
Cooperation		
Management/		
Leadership		
Situation Awareness		
Decision Making		



Category	Element	Behavior
Cooperation	Considering others	Consider condition of other
	Supporting others	Offer assistance
Management/ Leadership		
Situation Awareness		
Decision Making		



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Management/		
Leadership	Authority/Assertiveness	Take Initiative
	Maintain standards	Enforce SOP
	Planning/Co-ordinating	State plan
	Workload management	Distribute tasks
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Decision Making	Problem diagnosis	ID problem
	Option generation	Generate/elicit options
	Option selection	Select option
	Outcome review	Review outcome



NATO Patterns



Human



Agent (create own situation awareness, make decisions, plan course of action)



Supervisory Relationship (e.g., delegation)



Cooperative Relationship (e.g., assistance)





Human



Agent

Management: Take initiative (Sheridan levels)
SA: Perceive, Comprehend, Project (Endsley levels)
Decision Making: ID problem, Generate options,
Select option, Review outcome









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Supervisory Relationship

Management: Command

SA: Monitor







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Cooperative Relationship

Cooperation: Consider condition, Offer assistance

Management: State Plan, Distribute tasks

SA: Monitor/crosscheck

Decision Making: Elicit options





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Situation Awareness (Endsley)

- 1) Perceive
- 2) Comprehend
- 3) Project



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Decision Making (NOTECHS)

- 1) ID problem
- 2) Generate options
- 3) Select option
- 4) Review outcome



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Management (Sheridan)

- 1 The computer offers no assistance: human must take all decision and actions.
- 2 The computer offers a complete set of decision/action alternatives, or
- 3 narrows the selection down to a few, or
- 4 suggests one alternative, and
- 5 executes that suggestion if the human approves, or
- 6 allows the human a restricted time to veto before automatic execution, or
- 7 executes automatically, then necessarily informs humans, and
- 8 informs the human only if asked, or
- 9 informs the human only if it, the computer, decides to.
- 10 The computer decides everything and acts autonomously, ignoring the human.



RCO Use Case

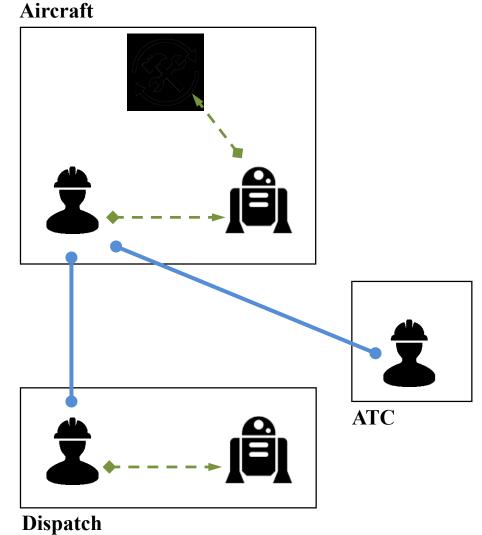
- Initial Conditions. Aircraft is enroute. There is one Pilot On Board and a dispatcher flight following, both assisted by autonomy.
- Step 1. Detection and Alerting of Thunderstorm.
- Step 2. Dispatcher informs POB of cell.
- Step 3. Modification of Flight Plan.
- Step 4. Dispatch uplinks modified flight plan.
- Step 5. POB requests clearance for flight plan from ATC.
- Step 6. ATC rejects clearance.
- Step 7. Planning for Delay.
- Step 8. POB requests clearance from ATC.
- Step 9. POB tells Agent to implement the new clearance.



RCO Pattern

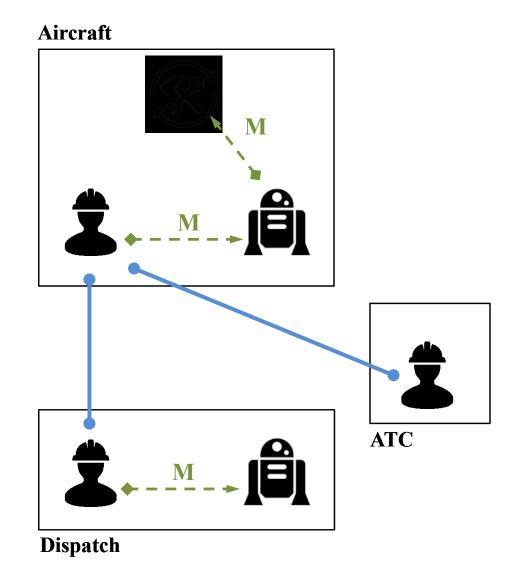
Supervisory Relationship

Cooperative Relationship





Management *Command*





Cooperation:

Consider condition of other

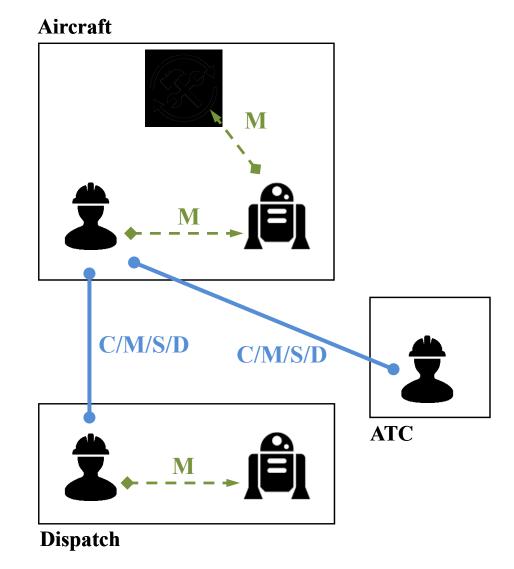
Management:

Distribute tasks

Situation Awareness:

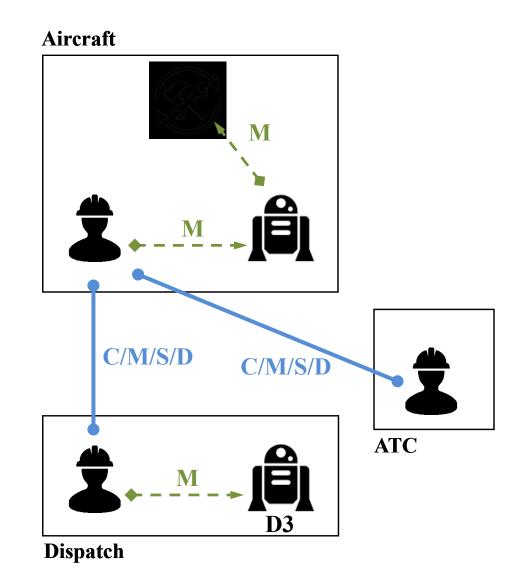
Monitoring other

Decision Making: *Elicit options*





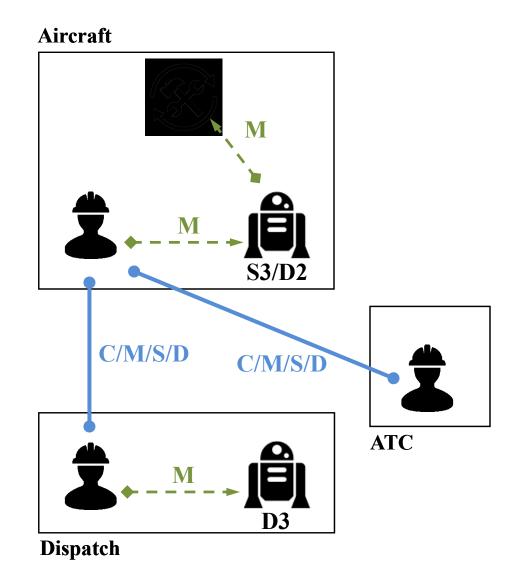
Decision Making 3) Select option





Situation Awareness
3) Project

Decision Making
2) Generate options





Auto TCAS Use Case

- Initial Conditions. RCO with onboard Auto TCAS Agent
- **Step 1.** Agent detects traffic and provides avoidance option
- Step 2. POB does not react in time
- Step 3. Agent implements option



Auto TCAS Measures

Management *Command*

Situation Awareness Monitor

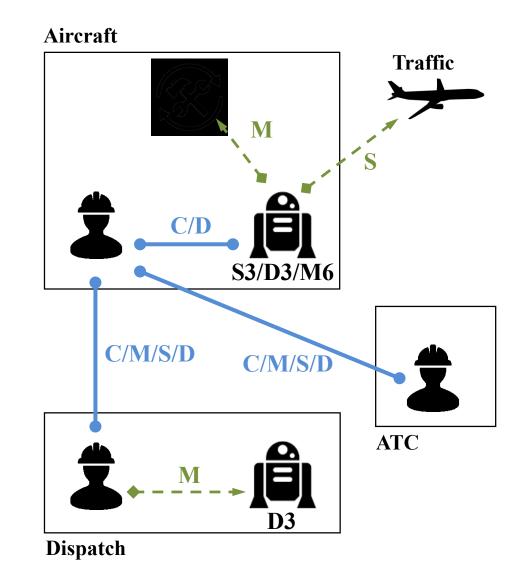
Cooperation: Consider condition of other

Decision Making: *Elicit options*

Situation Awareness 3) Project

Decision Making 3) Select option

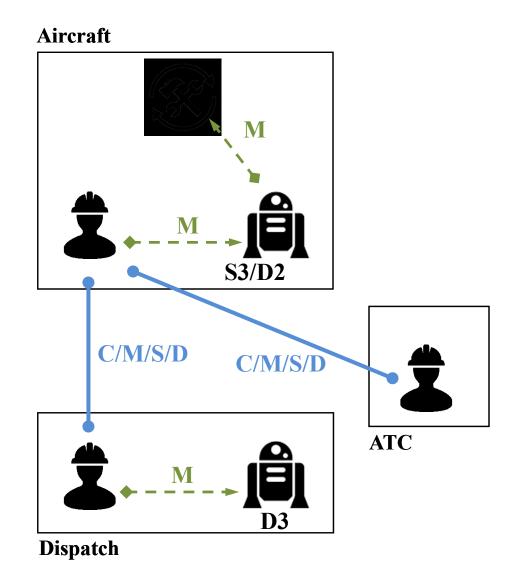
Management
6) allows the human a restricted time to veto before automatic execution





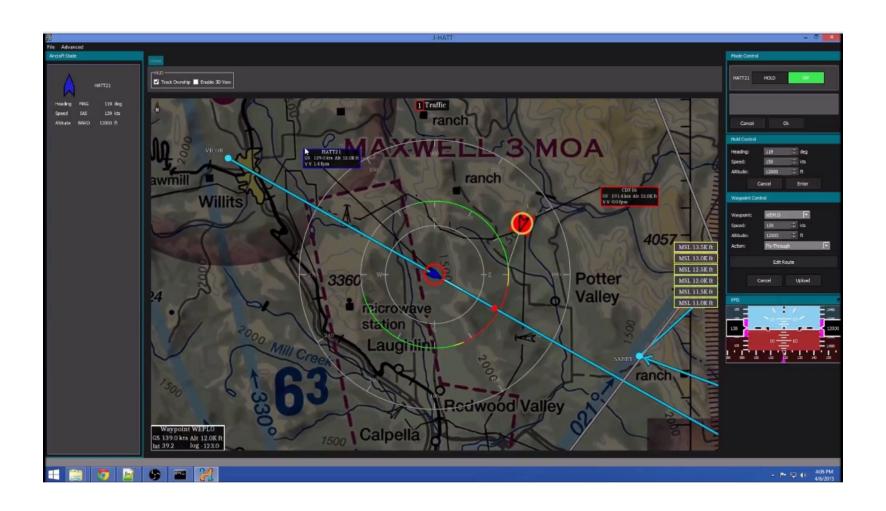
Situation Awareness 3) Project

Decision Making 2) Generate options





NASA UAS Ground Station





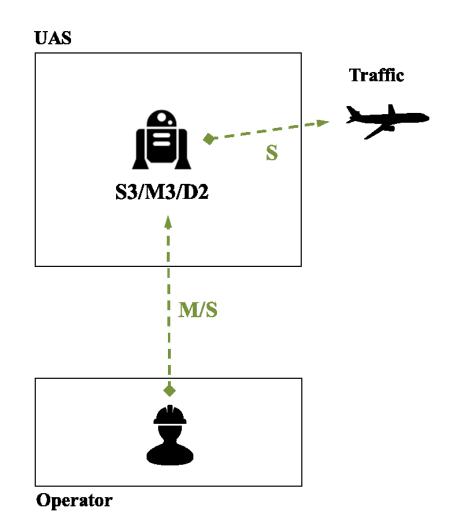
UAS Evaluation

Management
Command
Situation Awareness
Monitor

Situation Awareness
3) Project

Management
3) narrows the selection
of options down to a few

Decision Making 2) Generate options



UAS detects conflict and provides avoidance arc



Agent and Relationship Measures



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Select option, Review outcome



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Cooperative Relationship

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SA: Monitor/crosscheck

Decision Making: Elicit options



Situation Awareness (Endsley)

- 1) Perceive
- 2) Comprehend
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Decision Making (NOTECHS)

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	Workload management	Distribute tasks	
		Monitor/report system	
Situation Awareness	System awareness	(incl. other crew)	S1-3
Situation Awareness	System awareness Env awareness		S1-3
Situation Awareness		(incl. other crew)	S1-3
Situation Awareness Decision Making	Env awareness Awareness of time	(incl. other crew) Monitor/report env Monitor/report time	S1-3 D1-4
	Env awareness Awareness of time (anticipation)	(incl. other crew) Monitor/report env Monitor/report time constraints	
	Env awareness Awareness of time (anticipation) Problem diagnosis	(incl. other crew) Monitor/report env Monitor/report time constraints ID problem	



Relationship Measures

Category	Element	Behavior	
Cooperation	Considering others	Consider condition of other	C
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Management/ Leadership	Authority/Assertiveness	Take Initiative	
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Decision Making	Problem diagnosis	ID problem	
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HAT Measure Benefits

- System Design
 - Use measure categories to ensure coverage of teaming behavior
- Scenario Development
 - Use behavioral markers of measures to develop scenarios to elicit performance
- System Evaluation
 - Use behavioral markers to test performance



Next Steps

- Apply measures to more use cases
- Use measures to drive improvements to NASA autonomy projects



QUESTIONS?



Cooperation

Element	Good practice	Poor practice
Team building and maintaining	Establishes atmosphere for open communication	Blocks open communication
	Encourages inputs and feedback from others	Keeps barriers between crewmembers (CM)
	Does not compete with others	Competes with others
Considering others	Takes notice of the suggestions of other CM even if s/he does not agree	Ignores suggestions of other CM
	Takes condition of other CM into account	Does not take account of the condition of other CM
	Gives personal feedback	Shows no reaction to other CM
Supporting others	Helps other CM in demanding situations	Hesitates to help other CM in demanding situations
	Offers assistance	Does not offer assistance
Conflict solving	Keeps calm in interpersonal conflicts	Overreacts in interpersona conflicts
	Suggests conflict solutions	Sticks to own position without considering a compromise
Rockwell Collins. reserved.	Concentrates on what is right rather than who is wrong	Accuses other CM of making errors



Situation Awareness

Perception (Level 1 SA): The first step in achieving SA is to perceive the status, attributes, and dynamics of relevant elements in the environment. Thus, Level 1 SA, the most basic level of SA, involves the processes of monitoring, cue detection, and simple recognition, which lead to an awareness of multiple situational elements (objects, events, people, systems, environmental factors) and their current states (locations, conditions, modes, actions).

Comprehension (Level 2 SA): The next step in SA formation involves a synthesis of disjointed Level 1 SA elements through the processes of pattern recognition, interpretation, and evaluation. Level 2 SA requires integrating this information to understand how it will impact upon the individual's goals and objectives. This includes developing a comprehensive picture of the world, or of that portion of the world of concern to the individual.

Projection (Level 3 SA): The third and highest level of SA involves the ability to project the future actions of the elements in the environment. Level 3 SA is achieved through knowledge of the status and dynamics of the elements and comprehension of the situation (Levels 1 and 2 SA), and then extrapolating this information forward in time to determine how it will affect future states of the operational environment.



Behavioral Markers

 The term behavioral markers refers to a prescribed set of behaviors indicative of some aspect of performance (Flin & Martin, 2001)



RCO Use Case

- **Initial Conditions.** FLYSKY12 is en route from SFO to ORD. There is one POB and a dispatcher flight following.
- **Step 1. Detection and Alerting of Thunderstorm.** Dispatch automation informs dispatcher of convective cell growing on flight path of FLYSKY12.
- Step 2. Dispatcher informs POB of cell. Step 3. Modification of Flight Plan. Seeing a need to re-route, the dispatcher requests modified flight plan from dispatch automation. Dispatch automation returns modified flight plan.
- Step 4. Dispatch uplinks modified flight plan.
- Step 5. POB requests clearance for flight plan from ATC.
- **Step 6. ATC rejects clearance.** ATC tells POB that aircraft must take additional six-minute delay for new arrival slot coming into ORD.
- Step 7. Planning for Delay. POB asks automation for alternatives to take six-minute delay. Automation provides two alternatives: a) Slow down, saves fuel but risks further movement/growth of cell b) Hold past cell, more fuel burn but lower risk of further deviations.
- **Step 8. POB requests clearance from ATC**. Modified with holding after passing cell; ATC approves request.
- Step 9. POB tells Agent to implement the new clearance. Agent sets autopilot in accord with